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29 May 1963

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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS
No. 187 ✓
(Biology and Medicine Series)

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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS

No. 187

- Biology and Medicine Series -

This report consists of abstracts of articles from the East European scientific and technical journals listed in the table of contents below.

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HUNGARY

KANIZSAI NAGY, Ida, Mrs. V., VIDA, Laszlo; National Institute of Public Health (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet), Chemical Department (Kemiai Osztaly), Budapest.

"The Determination of 2-Phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic Acid with Perchloric Acid. Separation of 2-Phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic Acid, Acetyl Salicylic Acid and Magnesium Oxide."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 51-56.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] Atophan (2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid) may be determined in non-aqueous solution (in absolute acetic acid) with a mixed indicator consisting of gentian violet and dimethyl yellow (8:20). Atophan, acetyl salicylic acid and magnesium oxide may be separated from a powder mixture through so-called reverse extraction. After suitable preparation, the magnesium oxide is titrated with Complexon III directly; the interfering color of Atophan was eliminated by the use of a new mixed indicator. Of 8 references, 5 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

VEGH, Antal, BRANTNER, Antal, SZASZ, Gyorgy, BUDVARI, Robert, Mrs, GRACZA, Peter, Mrs; Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem), Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Gyogyszereszi Kemiai Intezet), Budapest.

"Data on Identity Tests of Powder Mixtures. I. Demonstration of Morphine, Ethylmorphine and Codeine."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 57-66.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary modified] The Marquis and Husemann reaction is proposed as the group test for the demonstration of opium alkaloids in powder mixtures. Morphine was shown by the Robinet reaction (ferric chloride) and the Kieffer reaction (potassium ferricyanide). Ethylmorphine and codeine were shown by the Zeisel method (alkyl iodide) and the Feigl-Silva method (ethoxy group), respectively. The method may be carried out with 0.1-0.3 grams of material by a simple procedure in 5-15 minutes. Of 20 references, 2 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

VEGH, Antal, BUDVARI, Robert, Mrs, SZASZ, Gyorgy, BRANTNER, Antal, GRACZA, Peter, Mrs; Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem), Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Gyógyszereszi Kémiai Intézet), Budapest.

"Data on Identity Tests of Powder Mixtures. II. Demonstration of Atropine."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 67-72.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The literature of the reactions of atropine (tropane derivative alkaloids) was reviewed critically from the point of view of the demonstration of atropine in powder mixtures. It has been found that none of the reactions are suitable for the direct demonstration of the substance. A simple procedure for the preliminary separation of atropine has been described and it was suggested that the Vitali or ferris hydroxamate reactions be used for identifying atropine. From powder mixtures which also contain papaverine and amideazophen, atropine is separated and identified by thin-layer chromatography. As model mixtures those atropine containing mixtures listed in Formulae Normales IV. were used. Of 23 references, 11 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

BALASFALVY, Ferenc, Mrs, TOTH, Zoltan; United Drug and Nutrient Factory (Egyesült Gyógyszer és Tapszergyár), Budapest.

"Phenylthiazine Derivatives and Other Drugs Determined in Dimethylformamide Medium with Standard Aqueous Sodium Hydroxide."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 73-76.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors found that the method of Mutschler and Rochelmeyer is well suited for the quick determination of the hydrochlorides of phenylthiazine derivatives which are known to be quite unstable, without prior separation. The method is useful also for the test of other drugs of different structure. The method did not appear to be always reliable when employed in the testing of pharmaceutical preparations. One Western reference.

1/1

HUNGARY

MAJLAT, Pal, BAYER, Istvan; National Pharmaceutical Institute (Orszagos Gyogyszereszeti Intezet), Budapest.

"Data on the Determination of Alkaloids and Alkaloid-Type Substances. VII. Titration of Organic Bases with Silicotungstic Acid."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 77-83.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The possible applications of the precipitative titration method of Graf and Fiedler with silicotungstic acid were subjected to study. Confirming their results, it was noted that the method is very useful in the case of papaverinium chloride, strychninium nitrate and quinine hydrochloride. Further, the usefulness of the method extends to chlorpromazine hydrochloride, cocaine hydrochloride and hexamethylenetetramine. A method which leads to precise results has been worked out for the determination of ethylmorphinium chloride and quinine sulfate. Two Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

LORINCZ, Csaba, SZASZ, Kalman; Kobanya Drug Factory (Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar), Plant Chemical Laboratory (Novenykemiai Laboratorium), Budapest.

"Rapid Serial Determination of the Alkaloid Content of Drugs. Examination of *Pelladonnae Radix*."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 84-86.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors claim that their rapid micromethod and the related apparatus for the determination of the active ingredient of drugs is suitable for the serial determination of the alkaloid content of belladonnae radix. On this example, they show that the method is useful not only with amphi-indicators but may be used also in combination with non-aqueous titration. From the analytical data, it is possible to reduce the quantity of the crystalline hyosciamine which may be obtained from the plant under investigation. Three Hungarian references.

1/1

HUNGARY

KISPAI, Mihaly, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy).

"Organization of the Technical Execution of Screening Tests and Vaccinations of Troops."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 2-12.

Abstract: The article aims to provide those technical details of the organization of screening tests and vaccinations of troops which are not discussed in the pertinent military regulations. An extensive discussion covers the annual screening test of drafted military personnel, the test of physical condition and the organization of vaccinations. In less detail are discussed the screening test of recruits, the annual screening test of professional military personnel, the examination of personnel employed in food supply, the testing of kitchen aids and the examination of those who require special attention. The article is illustrated with floor plans which aid in the arrangement of flow of personnel in serial testing. There are no references.

1/1

HUNGARY

FINTER, Zoltan, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy), KELETTI, Bela, Dr, physician-lieutenant colonel (orvosalezredes), ENGLANDER, Zsuzsa, Dr.

"Three Cases of Carbon Tetrachloride Poisoning."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 13-18.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors describe their observations on patients poisoned by carbontetrachloride. They discuss the modes of the use of carbontetrachloride and the symptoms of the disease caused by it. They give special attention to the kidney damage caused by this chemical and they stress the importance of a detailed questioning of the patients in relation to their occupation. All of 12 references are Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

BODO, Gyorgy, Dr, physician-lieutenant colonel (orvosalezredes).

"Electronystagmography."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 18-26.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] By electronystagmography, the frequency of nystagmus may be measured precisely and the direction and duration of nystagmus may be determined. One may deduce the magnitude of the amplitude. The examination may be carried out with eyes closed and in the dark. Its advantage is that, in conjunction with the electric turning chair, the nystagmus may be tested during and following the revolution. These potentials of the method make it superior to an examination visually and thus the possibility is given for a more intensive study of nystagmus and for the discovery of new phenomena which may be of importance in subtle oto-ophthalmo-neurological examinations. Of 32 references, 2 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

KURIMAY, Pal, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy).

"A Statistical Study of the Cases of Open Abdominal Injury at the Traumatological Department (traumatologiai osztaly) of the Central Military Hospital (Kozponti Katonai Korhaz) during the Five Year Period 1953-1958."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 26-47.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] During 1953-1958, the Traumatological Department of the Central Military Hospital treated 65 cases of open abdominal injuries. Of these, 21 were stab wounds and 44 were shot wounds. Most injuries were caused by automatic weapons and the carelessness which characterizes peace times is predominant in the preliminary histories of the cases. In 20 cases, the influence of alcohol could be shown. In the first aid of such cases it is of interest to note that the use of effective pain killers is avoided and shock prevention is only formal. In the hospital's experience, the state of shock is the best indicator of the seriousness of the injury and of the prognosis. Most serious were the injuries of large vessels,

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 26-47.

the spinal column, the urogenital tract and the thoracic cavity. The mean time lapse between injury and arrival was 2.3 hours, the time for preparation of surgery and observation was 2.2 hours. For the treatment of shock an average of 3.5 liters of blood was used. The majority of laparotomies was carried out with narcosis. Most difficulties arose with colon injuries until the safest operative procedure, the lifting of the injured colon to the surface, was established. Peritonitis was the most common complication. Of 16 perforating stab wounds all healed without complaints. Of 32 perforating shot wounds, 16 healed without complaints, 7 were discharged with lasting complaints and 9 died. It should be noted that the results were obtained under peace-time conditions. No references are given.

2/2

HUNGARY

ZABORSZKY, Zoltan, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy), GIACINTO, Miklos, Dr, physician-captain (orvosszazados).

"Treatment of Heart Failure during Surgery in One Successful Case."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 48-54.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Oxygen deficiency and carbon dioxide retention, together with toxic and reflex factors, are usually present in the etiology of the cardiac-respiratory syncope. Prophylaxis is made possible by their avoidance. Rapid and purposeful action is decisive: artificial respiration successful within 3-4 minutes, thoracotomy and heart massage, accompanied by blood transfusion and drug treatment. The prognosis depends largely on the rapid initiation of all action. The authors review the practical questions of etiology, diagnosis and therapy and describe a case of heart failure during a traumatological operation which led to a completely successful resuscitation. Of 26 references, about two-thirds are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

GELENCSEK, Ferenc, Dr, physician-chief lieutenant (orvosfőhadnagy), GATI, Tibor, Dr, GYENGE, Kálmán, Dr, SOS, József, Dr; Health Service of the Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Néphadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálat) and the Pathophysiological Institute of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézete) of Budapest (director: SOS, József, Dr, professor).

"Effect of Cardiopathogenic Diet on the Pentothal Sleeping Time of Rats."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 55-61.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Rats kept on a cardiopathogenic diet became hypertonic while rats kept on semi-starvation rations became somewhat hypotonic. The pentothal sleeping time of both groups increased continuously during the six-week long experiment, faster in the case of those on the cardiopathogenic diet. The ether sleeping time was essentially unchanged. The experiments support those data obtained so far which suggest that in the case of nutritive disturbance of the heart muscle pentothal narcosis is contraindicated. Of 21 references, 3 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

FIAN, Béla, Dr, physician-lieutenant colonel (orvosalezredes), candidate of medical sciences, MAGYARI, József, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy), GAZSO, Margit, laboratory assistant.

"Immunological Methods in Blood Clotting Research II. Examination of the Adsorption Properties of Prothrombin Adsorbents."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 61-67.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Examination of cattle and human plasma showed that of prothrombin adsorbents barium sulfate, calcium phosphate and magnesium hydroxide are the most effective. Of these, calcium phosphate shows the greatest selectivity by gel diffusion and immunoelectrophoretic tests and the number of precipitation bands is also lowest in this case. The experiments show nothing new but support the similar conclusions of Quick. Of 6 references, 1 is Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

ELEK, Sandor, Dr.

"On the Sodium Concentration of Normal Serum."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 68-71.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] The sodium concentration of the sera of 140 healthy individuals was found to be 132-140 milliequivalents per liter, with a mean value of 136 meq/l. This is 4.9 % lower than the hitherto accepted mean. The serum potassium and chloride levels were found to be in agreement with accepted normal mean values. The author expresses the opinion that in view of his data one can conclude that the normal concentration of serum sodium has become lowered during the past 8-10 years. This change must be taken seriously since ultimately a slight deviation in the level of this most important cation of the extracellular space must represent a lesser or greater metabolic disturbance. Of 12 references, 5 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

SOS, Jozsef, Dr; Hogyes Memorial Lecture, 21 Nov 1962. [No affiliation given]

"Disturbances of the Nervous System Caused by Nutrition."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 529-534.

Abstract: Neurological disturbances caused by avitaminosis are mentioned. Experiments with the lack of amino acids such as lysine and glutamic acid are reported. Disturbances caused by a weed killer, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - a tyrosine antagonist - are discussed in detail. A similar problem was presented by an industrial poison, tri-orthocresyl phosphate, which seems to act as a vitamin E antagonist. Actually, it is probably a pseudocantimetabolite. Because of its inhibitory effect on cholinesterase, acetylcholine is retained. Detailed experiments on the subject are presented. The neurological effects of a cardiopathogenic diet used in animal experiments are also discussed. Functional, chemical and morphological changes were noted in the brain of animals fed with the diet which point to a central nervous system factor in the experimental infarctoid cardiopathies. 20 Eastern European, 18 Western references.

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HUNGARY

KAPOS, Vilmos, Dr, MACHAY, Laszlo, Dr; Capital City Public Health-Epidemiological Station (Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomas).

"Data on the Sterility, Disinfection and Hygienic Conditions of Budapest's Health Institutes Based on Bacteriological Tests."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 535-541.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors carried out 30,000 bacteriological tests on 605 machines in 75 hospitals and other health centers of Budapest, 3000 laboratory model experiments and 100 inspections. They report on the state of the autoclaves and hot air sterilizers used as well as the results of simple boiling of instruments which is done routinely. The authors recommend a more widespread use of the autoclaves, the replacement of outdated sterilizers, courses for the technical personnel and the production and use of the Papin instrument boilers. 11 Hungarian, 40 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

MILTENYI, Miklos, Dr, SINGLER, Janos, Dr, FONO, Renee, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, II. Pediatric Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika).

"Sodium Metabolism Tests on Patients with Congenital Vitium."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 542-544.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The Na-metabolism was tested on 13 patients with cyanosis and congenital vitium, on 16 with normal circulation and on 2 with decompensated vitium. The not decompensated cyanotic congenital vitium patients reacted to per os Na administration similarly to the control group. Their Na volume and the total exchangeable Na values do not differ from those found in the control group. 2 Hungarian, 8 Western references.

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HUNGARY

CSAKANY, Gyorgy, Dr; National Cardiological Institute, X-Ray Department (Országos Kardiológiai Intézet, Röntgenosztály).

"A New X-Ray Sign of Postcapillary Pulmonary Hypertension: the Intersegmental Septum Line."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 545-547.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] In cases of postcapillary pulmonary hypertension a sharp 2-4 cm long hairline is often visible from the medial slope of the diaphragm arch up and toward the middle. This is equivalent to the orthorontgenographic picture of a thickened intersegmental septum, most often the one between the basalis medialis and lateralis. This new X-ray symptom, called intersegmental septum line, is of similar origin to the Kerley septum lines and points to the presence of interstitial pulmonary edema as well. The intersegmental septum line seems to be more sensitive than the Kerley lines since it was found about twice as frequently in cases of moderate postcapillary pulmonary hypertension. 3 Western, 2 Hungarian references.

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HUNGARY

MORVA, Iaszlo, Dr; Hospital of Szentos Megye, Surgery (Szentosi Megyei Korhaz, Sebészeti).

"The Treatment of Acute Gastric Perforation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 548-550.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] The article presents the experiences gained from 88 cases of acute gastric and duodenal perforations which were corrected with simple suturing, "omentum-plombage". Mortality was 7 per cent, gastric resection was necessary later in 4.5 per cent of the cases. The results are compared with 91 conservative operations of 20 years before. They show that with modern anaesthesia, successful treatment of shock and the use of antibiotics the more dangerous primary resection is not necessary since ulcers perforated into the free abdominal cavity heal well or at least become complaint-free after the conservative operation. If gastric resection becomes necessary later, it will be done under more favorable circumstances and much less danger. 3 Western, 8 Eastern European references.

1/1

HUNGARY

KRASZNAI, Ivan, Dr, KOVACS, Ervin, Dr, UDVARHELYI, Agoston, Dr, PARADY, Zoltan, Dr; Budapest Capital City XIII District Council VB. Robert Karoly Boulevard Hospital, I. Medical Ward and Laboratory (Budapest Fovarsag XIII. ker. Tanacs VB. Robert Karoly koruti Korhaz, I. Belosztaly es Laboratorium).

"Treatment of Hypercholesterolemic Patients with Drugs which Lower the Serum Cholesterol Level."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 551-553.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Daily doses of 250 mg Futurin decreased the serum cholesterol level by an average of 38 per cent in 76 per cent of the treated patients suffering from arteriosclerosis. The decrease was constant throughout the use of the drug. Objective improvement was also observed in most of the patients, mainly those suffering from myocardial infarct, coronary sclerosis and endarteritis obliterans. Patients with cerebral sclerosis showed improvement only in the laboratory tests, diabetic patients not at all. The author notes that due to side effects including cataracts, the drug was taken from the market and the article should only be considered for its theoretical value. 1 Hungarian, 10 Western references.

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HUNGARY

HORVATH, Ferenc, Dr; Medical University of Pecs, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinika).

"Inherited Lack of Mammae on Both Sides."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 554-555.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The author reports a case of inherited agenesis of the breast, a rarity in the literature. 7 Western references.

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HUNGARY

BOGSCH, Sonja, Dr; National Neurosurgical Scientific Institute (Országos Idegsebészeti Tudományos Intézet), Budapest.

"A Fast and Simple Procedure for the Determination of the Alkali Reserve."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 12, 24 Mar 63, pages 556-557.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The author reports on a modification of the Scribner method of determination of the alkali reserve. It can be carried out in any laboratory. Because of its precision and simplicity, it is recommended for routine tests. 2 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

BOSZORMENYI, Miklos, Dr, FAUSZT, Iare, Dr; National Koranyi Tb Institute (Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Intezet).

"The Importance of Control Groups in Clinical Mass Examinations."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 673-683.

Abstract: The authors discuss the importance and requirements of blind and double-blind tests of drugs. Controlled experiments conducted in Tb institutes with INH+STM, INH+STM+PAS, INH+PAS, INH+TbI are discussed at length and the results are tabulated with reference to age, duration of the disease, pathological form of the disease and in terms of the whole participating group. The authors stress that controlled mass tests are the only reliable scientific method for the evaluation of new drugs. 7 Eastern European, 9 Western references.

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HUNGARY

CSALAY, Laszlo, Dr, SOS, Jozsef, Dr, FRENKL, Robert, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pathophysiology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet).

"The Testing of Adrenal Function in Experimental Hypertension."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 683-686.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Rats made hypertensive by neurogen stimulation showed an elevation of adrenal secretion on the fifth week of the experiment which normalized again on the seventh week. Hypertension preceded slightly the increased adrenal function. In hypertension produced by continuous doses of tri-o-cresylphosphate, the corticosterone level of the venous blood of the adrenals rises on the sixth week. In the twelfth week hyperfunction was observed in some animals while most of them showed a hypofunction of the adrenals. The hormone synthesizing ability of the adrenals showed similar changes. The hypertension precedes the increase in adrenal function it is therefore unlikely that the adrenals would have a primary role in the development of hypertension. The morphological picture, weight of the adrenals does not change in proportion with the changes in hormone production or synthesis. 4 Eastern European, 17 Western references.

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HUNGARY

SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, Dr, TOTH, Bela, Dr; technical workers: KUKUCSKA, Janos, SARKADI Janosne (Mrs); Medical University of Budapest, II. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika) and Vaci Ave Hepatitis Hospital (Vaci-uti Hepatitis Korház).

"Determination of Liver Perfusion with Colloidal Gold Isotope."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 687-689.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The liver perfusion determination with colloidal Au¹⁹⁹ is a valuable addition to the current experimental techniques. The test is easy on the patient, can be carried out repeatedly and the degree of the liver circulation can be checked frequently. In the course of the experiments the minimal liver circulation value in normal individuals was 660-1130 ml/min/m², in patients with chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis it was 380-880 and 218-650 ml/min/m² respectively. The test is considered to be of prognostic value and is also useful for the determination of the effectiveness of the treatment. 9 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

HODA, Domokos, Dr, KOVACS, Ferenc, Dr, BARANYAI, Elza, Dr; Capital City Laszlo Hospital (Fovarosi Laszlo Korház).

"Diagnostic Experiences with Suspected Poliomyelitis Cases After the Introduction of the Sabin Vaccination."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 690-695.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors report the cases hospitalized with suspected polio during 13 months after the introduction of the Sabin vaccine. Of 151 suspected cases 5 were diagnosed as poliomyelitis. Any connection between the vaccination and the disease could be excluded. Based on their own experiences, differential diagnostic difficulties are discussed. Polio virtually disappeared after mass inoculations but its differential diagnosis remained a significant task and the diagnosis of hospitalized patients requires an exact and circumspect procedure. 1 Western, 5 Eastern European references.

1/1

HUNGARY

EGYED, Bela, Dr, PEER, Gyula, Dr; National Traumatological Institute (Országos Traumatológiai Intézet) and the Central Accident After-Care Department of the VIII. District Council (VIII. ker. Tanács Kósponti Baleseti-Utkezelő Osztály).

"Fundamental and Organizational Problems of Traumatological Rehabilitation in Hungary."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 695-698.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The theoretical, practical and administrative problems of work rehabilitation of the accidentally injured are discussed in detail. It is hoped that the authors' experiences will be useful to others. The report is a summary of the work done by the authors on the problem. Recommendations are made. No references.

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HUNGARY

HAJOS, Maria, Dr; National Rheumatism and Balneological Institute, Department of Allergology (Országos Reuma és Fürdőgyógyászati Intézet, Allergológiai Osztály).

"The Importance of New Differential Diagnostic Procedures in the Early Detection of Bronchial Asthma."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 699-703.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] Based on determinations of respiratory function in 194 cases, the role of new techniques in the differential diagnosis and in the investigations of the etiopathogenesis of bronchial asthma is evaluated. The routine (vital capacity, maximal second volume, Tiffeneau value, pneumometer value, acetylcholine-, histamine sensitivity, Isolevine test) and specific (allergen inhalation) tests are useful for the differentiation of asthma bronchiale and other chronic lung diseases. Upon critical evaluation it was found that demonstration of the specific allergen in the primary shock tissue of asthma bronchiale is the most important differential test. The prognosis and preventive and therapeutic measures are also guided by the test. 3 Hungarian, 3 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

ARGAY, Istvan, Dr. NEMECSKAY, Tivadar, Dr; Sennelweis Hospital of Borsod Megye, I. Obstetrical-Gynecological and I. Surgical Wards (Borsod Megyei Sennelweis Korhaz, I. Szuleszet-Nogyogyaszati es I. Sebeszeti Osztaly).

"Tetanus in Obstetrical-Gynecological Cases."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 703-705.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors report 3 cases of tetanus resulting in death. Two occurred after criminal abortion, one after gynecological surgery. According to data in the literature, tetanus morbidity and mortality has decreased but the lethality of the already existing disease remains unchanged. Inoculation with DPT is compulsory in Hungary since 1953 and mass typhoid-tetanus inoculations are also carried out. Agricultural workers receive monovalent vaccine inoculations. Prevention of tetanus by active immunization is the only way toward eradication of the disease. 29 Hungarian, 2 Western references.

B/1

[HUNGARY]

PETENYI, Geza, Dr; Medical University, II. Pediatric Clinic (Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika), Budapest.

"Asymmetric, Rachitic Bone Processes of a Vitamin D-Resistant Type."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 721-726.

Abstract: Rachitic bone processes are usually a result of some metabolic disorder. Rachitis which is resistant to vitamin D, only very high, normally toxic doses can affect it, may be traced to various kidney or intestinal malfunctions, most of them not well understood. A very unusual case of vitamin D-resistant rachitis is described in great detail which shows marked differences between the intensity of the bone processes of the left and right sides. The effect of large doses of vitamin D was also different on the two sides of the small child under treatment. The case is explained by suggesting that several organ systems of the patient are genetically defective on one side only. Five western references.

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[HUNGARY]

MOLNÁR, Árpád, Dr; National Oncological Institute, Endoscopic Laboratory (Országos Onkológiai Intézet, Endoszkopos Laboratorium).

"The Role of Laparoscopy in the Diagnosis of Retroperitoneal Tumors or of Tumors Derived from Retroperitoneal Organs."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 727-731.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The laparoscopic examination of 34 cases of retroperitoneal tumors or of tumors derived from retroperitoneal organs is described. Those laparoscopically visible changes are described which lead to a diagnosis. The indirect symptoms are discussed in detail, along with their etiology and evaluation. The laparoscopic diagnosis is compared with surgical findings or findings on slices. Of 22 references, 12 are Hungarian, the rest is western.

HUNGARY

ERDELYI, Gabor, Dr, KELLER, Laszlo, Dr, BALAZSI, Imre, Dr; Medical University, III. Clinic of Internal Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem, III. Belklinika), Budapest.

"The Examination of Atherosclerotic Patients with Iodine-131 Triolein."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 732-735.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] After the administration of I-131 labelled triolein hydrochloride, orally, the level and persistence of activity in the sera of atherosclerotic patients was greater than in the sera of normal controls. Patients suspected of coronaria sclerosis but showing no indications of it by the usual clinical tests had activity values which resembled in part those of normal values and in part those of atherosclerotic values. The authors believe on the basis of evidence in the literature and their own data that the method may aid in the early diagnosis of atherosclerosis. Of 44 references, all are Western.

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HUNGARY

PIFFKO, Pal, Dr, SELMECZI, Pal, Dr; Hospital of the Szolnok Megye Council (Szolnok Megyei Tanács Kórház), Department of Ophthalmology and Internal Medicine (Szemeszeti és Belgyógyászati Osztály).

"Data on Papillary Stagnation's Etiology."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 736-737.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A case of a hitherto unknown type of anemic iron deficiency is described which appeared in association with papillary stagnation in a patient after delivery and a one and one-half year period of breast feeding. This description is meant to add newer data to the etiology of papillary stagnation. The pathomechanism of the development of the stagnation is discussed in detail on the basis of the literature of the past several years. Of 7 references, 2 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

[1/1]

HUNGARY

BINDER, László, Dr; LEVAI, János, Dr; László Hospital of the Budapest City Council (Fovárosi Tanács László Kórháza).

"The Brill-Zinsser Disease."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 738-740.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Twelve cases of Brill-Zinsser disease, noted during 1957-1961, are described. The disease occurred in two cases 43 years, and in one case, 42 years after the patients have had typhus exanthematicus. In this connection, the general significance and epidemiological importance of endogeneous recidives is noted, coupled with stressing the domestic importance of such a possibility. According to the authors, the suspicion of Brill-Zinsser disease must arise at the sickbed, based on the epidemiological data in the anamnesis and on clinical symptoms. Suspects should be segregated, inspite of proper hygienic conditions, for the sake of diagnosis and prevention. Of 18 references, 10 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

EPER, Tivadar, Dr; Medical University, I. Clinic of Internal Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika), Pécs.

"Data on the Indications of X-Ray Treatment of Arthrosis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 740-742.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] X-Ray treatment of 868 arthrotic patients led to the elimination of pain in 23 %, to improvement in 42 %, and to no change in 26 % of the cases. The site of the disease and the age of the patient do not affect the efficacy of the treatment but the time of the treatment relative to the onset of the disease does. Because of possible genetic damage, the treatment is not given to women below the age of 40 and men below the age of 50. In many such cases, other physical or balneotherapeutic treatment is preferred. Of 19 references, 8 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

BOROS, Mihaly, Dr; Medical University, I. Surgical Clinic and Institute of Surgical Technique (Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika és Sebészeti Mutettani Intézet), Szeged.

"Thrombolysis with Nicotinic Acid."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 743-746.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] Treatment with large doses of nicotinic acid was carried out for purposes of fibrinolysis in 29 cases on 22 thromboembolic patients or patients after blood vessel surgery. On 11 patients was it possible to show complete or significant fibrinolysis by thromboelastography. The clinical effect was largely parallel with the degree of fibrinolysis. The author stresses that in view of the invariably occurring hypercoagulability anticoagulant treatment must complement the fibrinolytic one. The simple method of fibrinolysis induction, the ready accessibility of the substance and the expected good results lead the author to recommend the method for use on a broad basis in the treatment of thromboembolic cases. Of 10 references, all are Western.

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HUNGARY

FRANG, Dezso, Dr, CSONTAI, Agoston, Dr; Medical University, Urological Clinic (Orvostudományi Egyetem, Urológiai Klinika), Budapest.

"Hypernephroma Not Connected with Kidney Tissue."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 21 Apr 63, pp 746-748.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A rare case of a retroperitoneal tumor, hypernephroma malignum, is described which simulates a case of kidney tumor. A brief literature review is given. The diagnostic difficulties connected with the syndrome and the most frequent false diagnoses are discussed. Of 18 references, 3 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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